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More Profit For- SWEET CORN GROWERS

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U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON
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FROM
QUAKER HILL
TEST PROVEN
HYBRID SWEET CORNS



Spancross Marcross Carmelcross
Ban-Marcross Quaker Hill XL Golden Cross Magnagold



PEDIGREED SEEDS

Hybrid sweet corns,
potatoes, oats, peas,
barley, wheat, rye,
cabbage, field corn,
field beans, soy beans,
clovers and grasses.



HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

FARM CHEMICALS

Seed disinfectants,
seed inoculants,
fertilizers, sulphur,
gypsum, lime,
dusts and sprays.
Also drain tile.

FEB 8
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Better Sweet Corns For Better Growers

Every hybrid in our 1941 list is a proven money maker. Scores of unsolicited letters from customers and performance records in station tests confirm this statement. Spancross which we offered first last season, won an "All America" award for superiority in the extra early class. Magnagold, a new late hybrid, first offered this season, outyielded in weight of husked ears all other hybrids in two years tests at one experiment station. Ripening between these extremes, we offer five other proven producers of high yields of fine quality large ears that sell fast at top prices. All of them are wilt resistant and so may be grown successfully where susceptible hybrids would fail miserably. All lots test 90% germination or better. Our seed is thoroly cleaned, graded and treated with Semesan Jr.

Please read the descriptions carefully. See the planting suggestions, page 2. Remember our hybrids are produced with care and understanding resulting from experience and study since hybrid sweet corns were first introduced.

Hybrid Sweet Corns

NOTE—Descriptions following are based on good growing conditions. Ripening periods are approximate for most of New York and adjacent areas. Near the Atlantic seaboard longer periods are required. Very early plantings require longer and late plantings require shorter periods. Moisture and temperature variations from normal affect the period.

SPANCROSS. 58 to 62 days here, 26 earlier than Golden Cross. This is a new hybrid and should not be confused with Spancross C2, Spancross C6 or Spancross P39, which are no longer recommended.

Ears. 6½" to 7" x 1.6", slightly tapering, 10 to 12 rowed, very uniform. Kernels medium size, light yellow, tender, good flavor.

Yields. Prolific producer. Almost as many ears as Golden Cross but smaller. Stalks 4' to 5'.

Remarks. Earlier and better than Golden Early Market. Produces larger and usually more ears than Seneca 60 and rates better quality. Cold resistance permits earlier planting and wins those first-on-the-market high prices. Earliness and prolificacy are its advantages. Every market and home gardener should plant Spancross this year for his earliest pickings but do not use it for later pickings.

MARCCROSS. (Formerly our Whip-Marccross C6.13) 62 to 66 days here, 4 later than Spancross, a day or so later than Golden Early Market, 6 to 12 earlier than Whipple's Early Yellow.

Ears. 7½" to 8" x 1.7", nearly cylindrical, mostly 12 rowed, uniform in ripening and appearance. Kernels good depth, fairly broad, light golden, tender, good flavor.

Yields. 25% to 60% more marketable ears than Golden Early Market. Ears much larger than most early corns — larger than Whipple's Yellow, fully as large as Golden Cross. Stalks 5' to 6'.

Remarks. This hybrid is a money maker. It not only makes the early markets but its fine big ears bring premium prices. No other hybrid as early can compete with it, especially in wilt areas. Planted at the same time as Spancross it ripens when that is done.

CARMELCROSS. 68 to 72 days here, 6 days later than Marccross, 16 days earlier than Golden Cross.

Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.6" to 1.8", cylindrical, 12 rowed. Kernels like Golden Cross but deeper, light golden, tender, very good flavor.

Yields. In 1940 station tests, Carmelcross produced from 12% to 30% more marketable ears than Marccross and the ears averaged as large. It also proved superior to all others in its own maturity class.

Remarks. Carmelcross has proved itself an excellent hybrid in all respects. It should replace others in its maturity period. Planted with Marccross it is ready for use when Marccross is finished.

BAN-MARCCROSS. 70 to 74 days here, 8 days later than Marccross, 14 days earlier than Golden Cross.

Ears. 7" to 7½" x 1.5" to 1.7", 10 to 12 rowed. Kernels broad. Good appearance and excellent quality.

Yields. Equal to or better than most of the hybrids in its maturity class. Not quite equal to Carmelcross. Stalks 5' to 6'.

Remarks. We recommend this hybrid for the home gardener and roadside stands because of its quality and longer ripening period.

QUAKER HILL XL. 82 to 86 days here, 14 later than Carmelcross, 2 earlier than Golden Cross.

Ears. 7½" to 8½" x 1.6" to 1.8", cylindrical, 12 rowed, good type. Kernels like Golden Cross, light golden, very tender, sweet and with real Bantam flavor.

Yields. Usually about 10% better yield than Carmelcross and 5% better than most strains of Golden Cross. Stalks 6' to 7'.

Remarks. Slightly earlier, ears a little larger and usually a little better yield than Golden Cross. This hybrid has ranked high in certain experiment station "blind-fold" tests of tenderness, sweetness and flavor. It is ideal for trade that appreciates quality.

We recommend several plantings of Quaker Hill at 5 to 7 day intervals, beginning as early as safe and continuing until 80 days before your average fall frost date. It is easy to gain and hold regular trade with this fine hybrid. And it pays.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM. 84 to 88 days here.

Ears. 7" to 8" x 1.6" to 1.8", practically cylindrical, 12 rowed, excellent type for market or canning, fine appearance and uniformity.

Yields. Better than any of the preceding hybrids except Quaker Hill XL and usually 50% to 100% better than any open pollinated corns ripening as early or earlier. Stalks 6' to 7'.

Remarks. Our supply of Golden Cross will not hold out. If ordering please state whether or not you wish us to substitute Quaker Hill XL if out of Golden Cross.

MAGNAGOLD. (Previously called A2-93) 90 to 94 days here, 6 days later than Golden Cross.

Ears. 8½" to 9½" x 1.7" to 1.9", 14 to 16 rowed, cylindrical, well filled. Impressively large but surprisingly tender, sweet and well flavored. Kernels rich golden, deep.

Yields. Number of ears slightly more than Golden Cross. Weight of ears 30% to 40% more, occasionally 50% more. Stalks 7' to 8'.

Remarks. This is the bigger and later sweet corn needed for many markets and by canners where seasons are long enough. It is more resistant to wilt, heat and drought than Golden Cross.

Because of small supply, orders for this hybrid will be limited to 20 lbs. each.

Grades

To permit more accurate planting, the seed is graded:—

LARGE FLAT—not over 14/64" thick, not less than 19/64" wide.

MEDIUM FLAT—not over 13/64" thick, 17/64" to 19/64" wide.

LARGE ROUND—19/64" to 23/64" diameter.

MEDIUM ROUND—17/64" to 19/64" diameter.

Experience to date indicates that the above grades are equally productive, provided spacing is the same. Both flat kernel grades are priced the same and as in the table below. The round kernel grades are 5c per lb. lower. Large flat kernels will be shipped unless your order specifies another grade. Supply of the medium sizes is quite limited, so it will be well to mention a substitute for either of them.

AVERAGE PLANTING RATES

To plant 20,000 kernels per acre which is very close to 4 kernels every three feet in rows 3 feet apart, will require the amounts shown below for the seed offered this season.

HYBRID	LARGE FLAT	MEDIUM FLAT	LARGE ROUND	MEDIUM ROUND
SPANCROSS	8¾ lbs.	7 lbs.	9 lbs.	7 lbs.
MARCCROSS	11¾ lbs.	7¾ lbs.	12 lbs.	8½ lbs.
CARMELCROSS	10¼ lbs.	8¼ lbs.	11 lbs.	9 lbs.
BAN-MARCCROSS	10 lbs.	8 lbs.	10 lbs.	8 lbs.
QUAKER HILL XL	8½ lbs.	7 lbs.	9 lbs.	7 lbs.
GOLDEN CROSS	8½ lbs.	7 lbs.	9 lbs.	7 lbs.
MAGNAGOLD	10½ lbs.	9 lbs.	11 lbs.	9½ lbs.

Prices

Bags Free. Prices subject to change without notice. Orders subject to confirmation. SPANCROSS, MARCCROSS, CARMELCROSS, BAN-MARCCROSS, MAGNAGOLD:—

Postpaid: ¼ lb. 25c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 to 19 lbs. 35c per lb.

Freight Collect: 20 to 99 lbs. 30c; 100 lbs. or more 28c per lb.

QUAKER HILL XL, GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM:—

Postpaid: ¼ lb. 20c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 to 19 lbs. 30c per lb.

Freight Collect: 20 to 99 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. or more, 23c per lb.

When ordering more than one hybrid, the price applying to the total quantity may be used for each kind of which 2 lbs. or more are ordered. If less than 2 lbs. of any kind is ordered, it must be figured at the price applying to its own weight.

Terms: —Cash with order or C. O. D. with collection fees added. On deferred C. O. D. shipments, 25% is required with order.

Yours for the best in sweet corns,

K. C. LIVERMORE.

SCRUB SEEDS WASTE MONEY

GOOD SEEDS MAKE MONEY

Planting Suggestions

Getting the most out of sweet corn depends considerably on choosing hybrids and timing plantings so as to best meet one's particular situation. For instance, home gardeners, roadside stand gardeners and some — but not all — market gardeners, should plant hybrids that will provide a continuous harvest from the earliest date possible to the very last of the season. Cannors find it better to include hybrids that are earlier than the main crop, in order to lengthen the harvesting period and lessen weather risks. Some also use earlier maturing hybrids, when weather or other conditions necessitate plantings later than are safe for the main crop. For some markets, only the earliest possible corns pay well; for others the latest; and for some, there are in-between periods when prices are usually highest.

Our series of hybrids, ripening at intervals helps you plant to meet your market requirements. Note that the later hybrids, in general, yield more and better corn and so should be used in preference to the early ones when time permits.

AIMING FOR THE EARLY MARKETS

Early market prices usually are highest. To make the most of them, we suggest one or two small successive plantings of SPAN-CROSS, before weather conditions are quite safe. Select early ground. Use our treated seed. Do not plant too deeply. Then when conditions are safe, plant at one time, all the SPAN-CROSS you can pick and sell in 4 days and all the MARCROSS you can market in 6 days. This furnishes sweet corn for the first two weeks of the season. If it is wanted for a longer period, one or two plantings of Carmelcross should be made. If any of the first planting is lost, replant with any yellow sweet corn or other crop. One of these plantings on the market ahead of the crowd, will more than repay the labor and seed lost on several.

EARWORM CONTROL IN SWEET CORN

A practical control of earworms has been worked out. It is described in a revised edition of Circ. E476 by the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C. and by L. A. Carruth in Circ. 190 of the N. Y. S. Agr. Exp. Station, Geneva, N. Y. Copies are free on request.

The treatment is an injection of an oil mixture into the tips of the ears. Simple enough but the following details are important:—

The oil must be a mineral oil of about 200 Saybolt viscosity at 100° F. It must be colorless, harmless to humans and leave no odor or flavor. Oil alone gives about 60% control. Oil plus .2% pyrethrins gives about 75% control at higher cost. Oil plus 2% dichloroethyl ether gives about 90% control at low cost but must be used only in warm weather (about 65° F.) and not less than 10 days before picking to permit evaporation of ether with its odor and flavor.

This is applied after the silks have been pollinated and have become wilted, usually from the third to the fifth day after the silks first appear. This calls for experience. Too early interferes with pollination and too late misses the worms. The amount to apply to each ear is 1/6 to 1/4 teaspoon (1/2 to 1 cubic centimeter). It should be applied 1/2" down in the midst of the silks, in the tip of the ear, toward the cob. One injection is enough. About 2 gal. of oil are used per acre.

A pressure oiler with a 6" to 8" slender spout, operated by a thumb or finger lever, is the equipment to use. An adjustable set screw can be attached to regulate the amount of oil delivered. If desired, a knapsack tank of oil can be connected with the oiler by a rubber hose to save time in refilling. For this a nipple must be soldered into the oiler, for attaching the hose.

With hybrids usually 50 to 80% of the corn can be treated the first time through and the balance the second time. More trips are necessary when development is uneven. After experience, one can treat 1500 to 2000 ears per hour or an acre in 5 to 8 hours. Costs total less than 1c per dozen ears, sometimes 1/2c. This treatment is recommended when severe ear worm damage is likely and good prices expected.

This treatment does not control corn borer.

Materials and Equipment for Corn Ear Worm Control

All F. O. B. here or nearest factory. Shipped freight or express collect.
Mineral oil, 200 viscosity, \$1.00 per qt., \$2.00 per gal., \$7.50 per 5 gal.
Mineral oil with .2% pyrethrins; \$1.00 per qt., \$2.00 per gal., \$8.75 per 5 gal.
Mineral oil with 2% dichloroethyl ether, \$1.00 per qt., \$2.00 per gal., \$7.50 per 5 gal.

Barrel lots quoted on request.

Pump oiler, 6 oz. capacity, treats 250 ears, \$2.00.
Knapsack and pump oiler, 1 gal. capacity, treats 5000 ears, \$6.00.

TO PROVIDE A CONTINUOUS SUPPLY

For a continuous supply, make at least one planting of SPAN-CROSS a few days before the safe date. Then, when it is safe, plant at one time equal areas of (1) SPAN-CROSS, (2) MARCROSS, (3) CARMELCROSS, (4) QUAKER HILL XL. After 5 days, plant equal areas of CARMELCROSS and QUAKER HILL XL. After 5 days more, plant again equal areas of CARMELCROSS and QUAKER HILL XL. Then at 5 day intervals, plant more XL up to 80 days before your fall frost date. This will give for 50 days or more, as continuous a supply as can be arranged of quality corn that will win and hold your customers.

AIMING FOR THE LATE MARKETS

If your late markets are extra good, make several plantings of QUAKER HILL XL or GOLDEN CROSS, 100 to 80 days before the fall freezing date, or late plantings of CARMELCROSS or MARCROSS, 80 to 60 days before that date.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

These hybrids have the vigor to make fine big crops but they must have plant food and moisture. Fertilize liberally. Apply commercial fertilizer as nearly as possible, 2 inches from the seed and on the same or a slightly lower level. A later side dressing of nitrate or sulphate often pays. Use every means to conserve the winter and spring accumulation of moisture. Hybrid corns must have normal or greater spacing. If your stand is too thick, be sure to thin it. This is important. Tests show that suckering and topping corn reduce yields.

Corn borer and earworm can be controlled. See below.

CORN BORER CONTROL IN SWEET CORN

Sweet corn growers can prevent considerable borer damage by spraying or dusting when the newly hatched worms begin to feed and before they bore into the stalks or ears. In 9 trials in Connecticut, treatments gave 80% borer free ears, compared with 48% borer free without treatment. Circular 130, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

Where borer is most damaging, there are two broods of the borer, the first appearing some time between May 1st and June 15th, depending on location and season, the second between August 1st and September 15th. In other sections, there is only one brood and usually little damage.

Spraying or dusting should begin as soon as the eggs start hatching. The county agricultural agent can give the dates, or the masses of overlapping pinhead like white eggs laid on the undersides of corn or weed leaves may be watched. They turn yellow and just before hatching, a black spot appears on each egg. They hatch in 7 to 10 days from laying.

Four or five applications at 5 or 6 day intervals are necessary.

The materials must be applied in the narrow spaces between the leaf sheaths and the stalks, first in the developing whorls, then in individual leaves and tillers and finally on all parts of the developing ears.

Knapsack dusters or sprayers are recommended.

Dusting is simpler and easier than spraying and equally effective. "Dual-fixed nicotine" dust is the material to dust with. It is not the nicotine dust used for aphids. This material is ready to apply as purchased. Use 35 lbs. per acre per application.

For spraying directions send for Circular 130, Conn. Agr. Exp. Station, New Haven, Conn. or consult your county agricultural agent.

Timeliness and thoroughness are important. Watch for the egg masses. Consult your county agent.

These treatments will not control earworms.

In the over wintering stage, many borers can be killed by feeding, making into silage, plowing under thoroughly or burning all corn stalks, ears and cobs as far ahead of corn planting time as possible.

Materials and Equipment for Corn Borer Control

All F. O. B. here or nearest factory. Shipped freight or express collect.
Dual-fixed nicotine dust; \$16.50 per cwt; \$1.00 per 5 lbs.
American Beauty Duster (knapsack, bellows type, durable and efficient) \$22.00.
Brown Crystal Duster (suitable only for gardens) \$1.25.